

**Board of Health Subcommittee on Secure Medicine Return
July 24, 2012**

AGENDA

1. Orientation to the issue and subcommittee format

A. Committee Membership:

Joe McDermott, King County Council – Chair, Subcommittee
Richard Conlin, Seattle City Council
David Baker, Suburban Cities Association
Bud Nicola, Health Professional
David Fleming, Public Health Director and Health Officer

B. Committee Staff:

Maria Wood, Board of Health Administrator
Anne Burkland, Staff to Councilmember McDermott
Jennifer Muhm, Public Health
Margaret Shield, LHWMP
Erik Sund, King County Council General Staff
Jerry DeGriek, City of Seattle
Doreen Booth, Suburban Cities Association
Maureen Weisser, LHWMP - Administrative Support to Subcommittee

C. Future Meeting Dates

July 24, August 16, August 29, October 18, November 14, December 7
Locations to be determined

2. Review side-by-side comparison of 2012 Washington State bill, current draft ordinance from Alameda County, and BC Canada program

3. Hear from leaders of Voluntary Medicine Take-Back programs in King County

Group Health Cooperative:

Shirley Reitz, PharmD, Associate Director of Pharmacy Clinical Services

Bartell Drug Company:

Wing Lim 'Billy' Chow, Pharmacy Professional Services Manager

Law Enforcement:

North Bend Police Chief Mark Toner

4. Solicit next steps from subcommittee members

A. Proposed follow up subcommittee activities

- Structured meetings with various categories of interested King County stakeholders
 - a. August 16 Subcommittee meeting – three panels of stakeholders:
 - Pharmacy/pharmacist, independent and large chains
 - Health care providers
 - Pharmaceutical industry
 - b. Stakeholder meetings with other groups, including but not limited to:
 - Substance abuse prevention
 - Law enforcement/legal
 - Human services
 - Local cities
 - Water quality and environmental
 - c. Public hearing at September 20 BOH meeting to respond to initial draft legislation
- Identify components of a local secure medicine return program and begin drafting legislation
- Briefings to the full BOH in September and in subsequent months as needed

B. Proposed communications plan

- Produce FAQ list and update weekly with current talking points to distribute to BOH subcommittee members, possibly all BOH members
- CM McDermott's office is lead on media requests
- Establish and maintain a subcommittee webpage on secure medicine return to include:
 - a. FAQs
 - b. Materials for stakeholders as they are developed
 - c. Stakeholder meeting schedule with logistical information
 - d. BOH secure med briefing and link to video (May 19, 2012)
 - e. Info on providing comments to subcommittee/BOH

5. BOH vote structure

Should the Board of Health consider taking action to create a secure medicine return program, the Board of Health Operating Rules require the following voting structure:

- 3 King County Council members have 2 votes each
- 3 Seattle Council members have 1 vote each
- 2 Suburban Cities Association members have 1 vote each
- 2 Health Professional members have 1 vote each
- Alternates only vote in the absence of a regular member

Board members consisting of seven votes constitute a quorum for board meetings, and an affirmative vote of members representing seven votes is required to adopt, amend or repeal a rule and regulation.

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BACKGROUND REPORT

Overview

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- Section 4 – Companion Activities to Support Effective Take-Back Systems, p. 7

Appendices

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- Appendix 2 – Voluntary Medicine Take-Back Programs in King County, as of May 2012
- Appendix 3 – Residential Boarding Home Medicine Take-Back Programs in King County
- Appendix 4 – Examples of Product Stewardship
- Appendix 5 – Summary of Pounds Collected by Voluntary Medicine Take-Back Programs in Washington State
- Appendix 6 – Examples of King County Incentive Programs for Electronics, Fluorescent Bulbs and Thermostats
- Appendix 7 – Take-Back Program Components Comparison Grid

SECTION 1

Current Voluntary Medicine Take-Back Programs and Barriers to Overcome

Medicine Take-Back Programs in Washington State

Pharmaceutical take-back programs operated by law enforcement, pharmacies, and local governments are relatively new. Since 2005, the King County Local Hazardous Waste Management Program (LHWMP) has worked with several local government agencies, non-profits, Group Health and Bartell Drugs to develop a model pharmacy-based medicine return program (this work was initially grant funded, now funded by LHWMP, Group Health and Bartell Drugs). This partnership has resulted in Washington State Board of Pharmacy-approved protocols and safe disposal of more than 90,000 pounds of medicines from six counties. Existing medicine take-back programs are not comprehensive or widely promoted due to limited funding. However, these voluntary programs have demonstrated the feasibility of secure protocols and confirmed that residents will utilize medicine take-back programs.

Medicine Take-Back Programs in King County

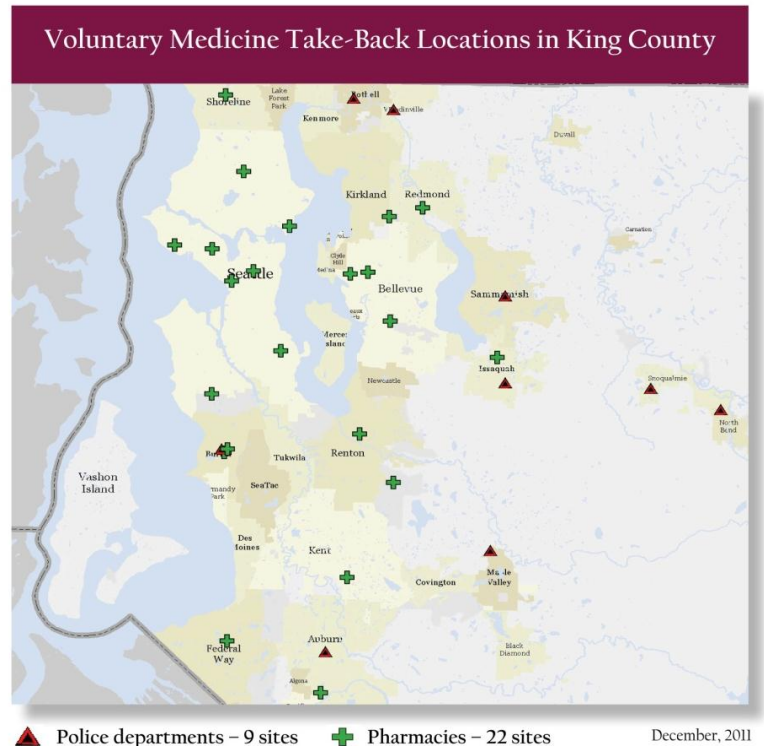
In King County, Group Health offers medicine take-back at 11 clinical pharmacies (25 locations statewide) and Bartell Drugs is able to offer medicine take-back at 11 of its 43 retail pharmacies. Currently in King County, nine city police stations maintain ongoing medication collection sites, and 25 law enforcement agencies, including the King County Sheriff and Port of Seattle Police, have participated in semi-annual Drug Enforcement Administration-coordinated take-back events since 2010. In King County, the Household Hazardous Waste Phone Line has experienced a 300% increase over resident inquiries in 2009 regarding where to take-back left-over or expired medicines.

See Appendix 2 for a listing of voluntary take-back locations at law enforcement office and pharmacies, as well as summary of pounds of medicines collected.

See Appendix 3 for a description of voluntary take-back programs operating at two residential boarding homes in King County.

For-Fee “TakeAway” Mailers at Some Chain Pharmacies

At some chain drugstores - Walgreens, Rite Aid, Safeway, QFC and Fred Meyer - customers can purchase mailers for disposal of unwanted medicines through the commercial TakeAway Environmental Return System run by Sharps Compliance, Inc. Controlled substances cannot be returned in the mailers under current federal regulations. Participating pharmacies interviewed by LHWMP staff during June 2012 were also not able to estimate the number of envelopes sold, but stated that the program is not highly used. Residents would pay \$2.99-\$3.99 per 11”x 8” envelope, plus tax (price varies by pharmacy) for pre-paid shipping, handling and disposal. The envelope holds about three pill bottles on average. A larger 15”x11” envelope is available online from Sharps Compliance at a cost of \$16.99 per envelope. Mailers are sent to a commercial waste incinerator in Texas.



Barriers to Additional Medicine Take-Back Programs & Comprehensive Take-Back System in King County

1. Convenience and Access

The voluntary medicine take-back sites in the county are too limited in number and geographic distribution to meet the needs of the county’s residents. There are no ongoing collection sites for narcotics and other controlled substances in the county’s largest cities. Access to the existing voluntary take-back sites is particularly limited for county residents with limited mobility or access to transportation, such as seniors or disabled residents.

2. Financing

A dedicated and adequate source of funding is key barrier to providing a comprehensive take-back system within King County. Over-stretched local law enforcement and local government budgets cannot absorb the costs of providing a take-back system, leaving most of our communities without secure and environmentally sound options for disposal of leftover medicines. Existing voluntary programs lack funds for adequate education and promotion to increase effectiveness.

3. Challenges in Collection of Controlled Substances

About 11 percent of prescription drugs dispensed are legally prescribed controlled substances, such as OxyContin, Vicodin, and Ritalin. The current U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration regulations that prevent collection of controlled substances by anyone other than law enforcement are being changed to authorize the collection of controlled drugs by medicine take-back programs. The draft regulations

are anticipated in late 2012. While working on rule-making since fall 2010, the DEA has coordinated semi-annual National Prescription Drug Take-Back Days, which rely on local law enforcement participation and resources. The DEA plans to stop coordinating these take-back days once the new regulations for collection of controlled drugs are finalized.

4. Lack of an Efficient System

Without a countywide system, each law enforcement unit, municipality, or pharmacy offering medicine take-back has developed and implemented their medicine take-back program independently. LHWMP has provided technical assistance and some limited resources, but take-back sites in the county lack coordination and any efficiency of scale for transportation, disposal or program promotion. Anecdotally, partners and take-back locations have told LHWMP that residents are frustrated when they look for, or hear about, medicine take-back programs, then discover there is no convenient collection site in their neighborhood.

SECTION 2

Designing Permanent Medicine Take-Back Systems

Considerations for Legislated Medicine Take-back Programs:

1. Who pays for and provides the program?
2. What roles and responsibilities are assigned to key stakeholders, i.e. pharmaceutical manufacturers, retailers, and government agencies?
3. Types of medicines accepted for return – any exempted drugs?
4. Users of the program – who does the program serve?
5. Program requirements and performance standards:
 - a. Collection system
 - b. Handling of packaging & protection of patient information
 - c. Disposal of medicines
 - d. Amount of flexibility allowed in program design
6. Education requirements
7. Reporting and evaluation requirements
8. Oversight and enforcement by government agency
 - a. Review, approval, licensing of plan(s) for pharmaceutical take-back programs(s)
 - b. Review and/or inspection of collection sites or other program activities
 - c. Determination of non-compliance by any regulated entity
 - d. Enforcement penalties for non-compliance
 - e. Review of required reports from approved program(s)
9. Compliance with federal and state law and regulations for handling and disposal of pharmaceuticals.

Comparison of Pharmaceutical Industry Provided Medicine Take-Back Legislation and Programs

See Appendix 7

- Washington state proposed Secure Medicine Take-Back legislation
- Alameda County, CA proposed Safe Drug Disposal ordinance
- British Columbia, Canada enacted Recycling Regulation and Medications Return program
- A handful of other states have introduced take-back legislation, but no state has yet passed a comprehensive producer-sponsored take-back program

Examples of Product Stewardship

See Appendix 4

SECTION 3

Stakeholders & Interested Community Partners

Stakeholder Analysis

Per request, provided below is an assessment of stakeholder positions based on stakeholder involvement with the Washington state legislation.

PRO

The statewide Take Back Your Meds Coalition that supported the medicine take-back legislation at the state level includes a broad range of stakeholders (full list of more than 270 organizations available at <http://www.takebackyourmeds.org/about>). These organizations are promoting the use of voluntary programs and advocating for the creation of permanent comprehensive systems. Health and medical professionals support medicine take-back as part of a comprehensive prevention strategy to reduce the epidemic of abuse and poisonings from medications. Specific proponents of medicine take-back programs at the state level include:

- Health care providers – Washington Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Washington State Nurses Association, Washington State Medical Association, Washington Poison Center, Washington State Hospice & Palliative Care Organization
- Substance abuse prevention organizations – Washington Association for Substance Abuse and Violence Prevention, Ryan’s Solution, numerous county coalitions against drug abuse
- Law enforcement – Washington State Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Washington Council of Police and Sheriffs, Washington State Fraternal Order of Police, King County Police Chiefs Association
- Civic & Working Families’ Organizations – League of Women Voters of Washington, AARP-Washington, Washington State Council of Fire Fighters, Washington State Labor Council, Washington State PTA, Washington State Senior Citizens’ Lobby
- Local governments and public health – Washington State Association of Counties, Washington State Association of Local Public Health Officials, Washington Public Health Association, Association of Washington Cities
- Water quality and environmental – People for Puget Sound, Washington Environmental Council, Washington Toxics Coalition, Zero Waste Washington

CON

The opposition to medicine take-back legislation at the state level has been pharmaceutical manufacturers who are opposed to regulations requiring them to finance or provide medicine take-back programs in the U.S. These organizations have stated their concerns regarding: trash disposal as an adequate solution; unclear benefits of medicine take-back in reducing environmental pollution; technical challenges; and costs of take-back. With increasing public awareness and demand, industry associations have taken some actions to promote the use of law enforcement take-back programs and the national DEA-coordinated events, but have not been willing to finance or operate ongoing medicine take-back programs. Specific opponents of medicine take-back programs at the state level include:

- Brand name pharmaceutical manufacturers – PhRMA
- Generic drug manufacturers – Generic Pharmaceutical Association
- Over-the counter drug manufacturers – Consumer Healthcare Products Association
- Biotechnology companies – Washington Biotechnology & Biomedical Association

CONCERNS

Independent and local community-based pharmacies support medicine take-back and are advocating for creation of comprehensive, sustainably financed take-back programs, but do have some concerns. Some of these pharmacies are operating voluntary take-back programs. At the state level, pharmacies and their associations are opposed to mandatory requirements for drug take-back in every pharmacy. Large retail chain drug stores have been resistant to providing medicine take-back programs due to legal concerns over inadvertent collection of controlled substances. Specific groups with concerns about medicine take-back programs at the state level include:

- Local pharmacy chain – Bartell Drugs
- Independent community pharmacies – Association of Northwest Pharmacies
- Clinical pharmacies – Group Health Cooperative and hospital pharmacies
- Washington State Pharmacy Association – represents pharmacists, and all types of pharmacies
- Washington State Retail Association – represents drug stores
- National Association of Chain Drug Stores – represents large retail chain drug stores

SECTION 4

Companion Activities to Support Effective Take-Back Systems

Education Campaigns

LHWMP and Take Back Your Meds Coalition partners across the state have been raising public awareness about dangers from medications in the home and use of existing voluntary medicine take-back systems since 2006, with increased efforts since fall 2010. The effectiveness of these efforts are currently restricted by the lack of a robust medicine take-back system. Even without a comprehensive take-back system or robust education campaign, there is substantial public interest in how to safely dispose of unwanted medicines to reduce risks to families and the environment. Despite lack of an extensive education campaign, consumers are utilizing current medicine take-back programs:

- With little promotion, Group Health Cooperative routinely collects 600 – 700 pounds every two weeks at its 25 clinical locations across the state.
- A voluntary program at 28 law enforcement locations in Snohomish County collected 3,096 pounds of medicines in its first year of operation in 2010, and 4,530 pounds during 2011 - an increase of 46% as awareness of the availability of the program grew.
- A 2009 statewide survey by Gilmore Research found that three quarters of respondents (72 percent) suggested that they or a household member would either drop-off unused or expired medicines at a free, convenient location or use a free mailer. (survey summary online at: <http://www.takebackyourmeds.org/pdf-files/wa-highlights-of-gilmore-survey>)

See Appendix 5 for a summary of pounds of medicines collected by voluntary take-back programs operated by some law enforcement and some pharmacies in Washington state.

Education and promotion will be critical activities to support public awareness about safe storage and safe disposal of medications once a comprehensive take-back system is established.

Education Tools

- **Website & Social Media**

Website (www.TakeBackYourMeds.org) offers a searchable database, by county and city, of voluntary medicine take-back programs provided by law enforcement and pharmacies, as well as a wealth of information about the problems of prescription drug abuse, preventable poisonings, and safe storage and disposal of leftover medicines. The website is promoted and additional information is disseminated through Facebook and Twitter.

- **Informational Phone Line**

Household Hazardous Waste Phone Line, available to King County residents, currently receives an average of 18 calls per month about proper pharmaceutical disposal. This is a 300% increase over resident inquiries in 2009.

- **Print Materials**

Community outreach in King County has included distribution of Take Back Your Meds materials (bookmarks, posters, etc.) to pharmacies, community centers, libraries, recycling and waste coordinators at suburban cities, and various community events.

- **Local Government Newsletters & Mailers**

LHWMP and its partner agencies in King County have featured information and articles about Take Back Your Meds in a variety of publications, both online and delivered to resident's homes.

- **Media Outreach & Take-Back Events**

The DEA's National Prescription Drug Take-Back Days, semi-annual since fall 2010, have greatly increased public awareness of the problem and safe drug disposal through community promotions and media coverage. The next DEA coordinated National Prescription Drug Take-Back Day is scheduled for September 29, 2012.

- **Promotions with Medicine Take-Back Partners**

LHWMPs collaboration on creation of model drug take-back programs with Group Health Cooperative and Bartell Drugs have also resulted in public education through their channels. Group Health promotes medicine take-back to its members via its newsletter, websites, and pharmacy signage. Bartell Drugs has utilized its weekly circulars and in-store brochures and signage to promote medicine take-back.

- **Education Campaigns Designed for Specific Audiences**

Additional education programs could be designed and provided to key stakeholders and audiences, such as health care providers, hospice professionals, and cancer treatment centers.

Incentive Programs for the Public

King County has used a variety of promotions and incentive programs for take-back of other products (*see Appendix 6*). Promotions, coupons, and contests could be designed to reward consumers returning medicines for safe disposal—for example, a give away of a medicine lock-box, or coupon towards purchase of medicine lock box. Additional programs could be considered to increase public awareness.

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APPENDIX 1

How Medicine Take-Back Works

Medicine take-back programs are the secure and environmentally sound way to dispose of leftover and expired medicines.

- Ongoing drop-off programs are usually at a pharmacy or a law enforcement office.
- Take-back programs use secure equipment and procedures to prevent theft or diversion.
- Collected medicines are destroyed in a way that protects our environment.

Take-back programs can be

- Ongoing drop-off programs.
- One-day collection events.
- Mail-back programs.
- Combinations of these approaches.

Pharmacy programs: These programs can accept all over-the-counter medicines and prescription medicines, except those that are controlled substances.

Law enforcement programs: Most law enforcement programs accept all medicines, including controlled substances; some only accept prescription medicines.

Current federal regulations allow only law enforcement to collect controlled substances. The DEA is writing new regulations to allow additional collection options.

Secure drop boxes, tracking and storage

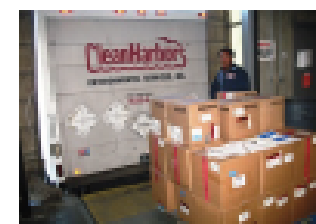
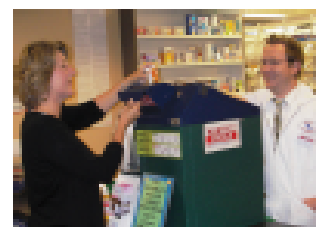
Unwanted medicines are deposited in metal collection bins that have been specially designed to prevent theft. Medicines deposited into the bin drop into a plastic bucket or cardboard box. When that inner container is full, trained staff follow strict procedures to seal the box, assign a tracking number, and send it to a secure storage facility.

Secure and proper disposal

Once a shipment of boxes has accumulated in a secure storage area, the waste medicines are sent to a disposal facility, where they are destroyed by high temperature incineration.

Demand is high

The demand for medicine take-back is high. Washington residents are using voluntary take-back programs because they are convenient, secure and don't pollute the environment. Unfortunately, these programs are funded with shrinking local government and law enforcement budgets, pharmacy funds, or grants – sources of funding that are not guaranteed. Due to a lack of funds, large areas of our state have no ongoing take-back locations.



Since the first program started in Washington in 2003, no theft or diversion of any returned medicines has occurred in any authorized medicine take-back program.

Learn more about how medicine take-back programs work at:
<http://www.takebackyourmeds.org/why/how-medicine-take-back-works>



APPENDIX 2

Voluntary Medicine Take-Back Programs in King County, as of May 2012

Law Enforcement Providing Medicine Take-Back in King County

Medicines accepted: all prescription drugs, including controlled substances, and over-the-counter drugs.

Nine police departments in King County offer ongoing drug drop-off programs, currently funded by the police departments. LHWMP has provided financial assistance to some police units to purchase secure steel drop boxes (~\$800 each). Most ongoing law enforcement programs have been disposing of collected medicines with their evidentiary drugs or through the semi-annual DEA National Prescription Drug Take-Back Events.

Ongoing Law Enforcement Medicine Take-Back Site	Examples of pounds collected, if recorded/reported to LHWMP (includes drugs collected through any participation in DEA events)
Auburn Police Department	105 pounds at 2 DEA events, ongoing collection not reported
Bothell Police Department	(pounds reported as part of Snohomish County drug take-back)
Burien Police Station	120 pounds, from April 2011 to October 2011
Issaquah Police Department	595 pounds, from Jan. 2009 to October 2011.
Maple Valley Police Department	213 pounds, from November 2010 to January 2012
North Bend Police Department	382 pounds, from March 2010 to December 2011
Sammamish Police Department	340 pounds in 2011
Snoqualmie Police Department	210 pounds, from Sept. 2010 to Jan. 2012
Woodinville Police Department	450 pounds, from July 2010 to Jan. 2012

In addition, 16 police departments have participated in the DEA National Prescription Drug Take-back Events, one-day collections held semi-annually since fall 2010. The DEA plans to stop coordinating these take-back days once the new regulations for collection of controlled drugs are finalized, anticipated in late 2012/early 2013.

Total Medicines Collected in King County at 3 Events = 6,950 Pounds, as reported by the DEA.

Police Depts. Participating in DEA Events	Pounds collected during 3 Events (Sept 2010, April 2011, Oct 2011), if recorded/reported to LHWMP
Bellevue Police Department	868 pounds at 3 events
Black Diamond Police Department	225 pounds at 1 event
Des Moines Police Department	647 pounds at 3 events (only 1 of 2 locations reporting)
Duvall Police Department	136 pounds at 3 events
Federal Way Police Department	155 pounds at 2 events
Kent Police Department	539 pounds at 3 events
King County Sheriff's Office	221 pounds at 2 events
Kirkland Police Department	175 pounds at 2 events
Medina Police Department	120 pounds at 1 event
Mercer Island Police Department	450 pounds at 3 events
Normandy Park Police Department	18 pounds at 2 events
Port of Seattle Police Department	274 pounds at 2 events
Redmond Police Department	149 pounds at 1 event
SeaTac Police Department	119 pounds at 3 events
Seattle Police Department	1054 pounds at 3 events (not all locations reporting)
Shoreline Police Department	468 pounds at 3 events

Pharmacies Providing Medicine Take-Back in King County

Medicines accepted: prescription drugs that are NOT controlled substances and over-the-counter drugs.

Bartell Drugs has offered medicine take-back at some of its stores in Western WA since March 2008. Currently Bartells has drug drop boxes at 11 of its 43 stores in King County. The program is financed by Bartell Drugs, with hazardous waste disposal costs paid by the LHWMP.

Examples of King County pounds collected:

In 2010, Bartell Drugs collected & disposed of ~ 5,924 pounds of drugs at a cost of ~ \$10,756.

In 2011, Bartell Drugs collected & disposed of ~ 6,826 pounds at a cost of ~ \$13,846.

11 Bartell Drugs Medicine Take-back Locations in King County

Bartell Drugs, Auburn
Bartell Drugs, Bellevue Village Pharmacy
Bartell Drugs, Bridle Trails Pharmacy
Bartell Drugs, Burien Pharmacy
Bartell Drugs, Fairwood Pharmacy
Bartell Drugs, Issaquah Pharmacy
Bartell Drugs, Magnolia Pharmacy
Bartell Drugs, Shoreline Pharmacy
Bartell Drugs, University Village Pharmacy
Bartell Drugs, Upper Queen Anne Pharmacy
Bartell Drugs, White Center Pharmacy

Group Health Cooperative has offered medicine take-back at all 25 of its clinical pharmacies in King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Thurston counties since October 2006. Group Health has 11 pharmacies in King County. The program is financed by Group Health.

Examples of King County pounds collected:

In 2010, Group Health collected & disposed of ~8,546 pounds of medicines at a cost of ~\$22,310.

In 2011, Group Health collected & disposed of ~9,951 pounds at a cost of ~ \$38,452.

11 Group Health Medicine Take-Back Locations in King County:

Group Health Cooperative, Bellevue Medical Center Pharmacy
Group Health Cooperative, Burien Medical Center Pharmacy
Group Health Cooperative, Capitol Hill Campus Pharmacy
Group Health Cooperative, Downtown Seattle Medical Center
Group Health Cooperative, Factoria Medical Center Pharmacy
Group Health Cooperative, Federal Way Medical Center Pharmacy
Group Health Cooperative, Kent Medical Center Pharmacy
Group Health Cooperative, Northgate Medical Center Pharmacy
Group Health Cooperative, Rainier Medical Center
Group Health Cooperative, Redmond Medical Center Pharmacy
Group Health Cooperative, Renton Medical Center Pharmacy

APPENDIX 3

Residential Boarding Home Medicine Take-Back Programs in King County

Currently there are two boarding homes in King County that collect unwanted and expired medicines from their residents and the resident's family. The medicines collected do not include unwanted and expired medicines generated by the business.

Both boarding homes have different types of residential living to meet their clients' needs and level of care. The take-back programs are located in the assisted living area of the facilities with Foss Home and Village (60 residents) and Northhaven Retirement Home (40 residents).

At Foss, nursing staff sort and reject controlled Substance Abuse Preventions. Controlled Substance Abuse Preventions are given to the resident's family to dispose of at law enforcement drop site. No information was given on the handling of controlled Substance Abuse Preventions for Northhaven.

Each program disposes of their collected medicines once a year through Clean Harbors (a licensed hazardous waste disposal company). Disposal costs are paid for by the Local Hazardous Waste Management Program through Voucher Incentive funds.

The following table shows the amounts generated and cost of disposal.

Generator	Shipment Date	Pounds of Unwanted Medicines collected	Expense
Foss Home and Village	5/7/2009	20.0	\$18.96
	9/30/2010	31.0	\$29.39
	3/28/2012	26.5	\$24.07
Total		77.5	\$72.42
Northhaven Retirement Home	5/7/2009	10.0	\$9.48
	12/15/2009	9.0	\$92.14
	10/5/2010	12.0	\$29.66
	8/17/2011	12.0	\$21.68
	1/23/2012	9.0	\$28.49
Total		52.0	\$181.45
Total – All Boarding Homes		129.5 pounds	\$253.87

Contact information is listed below for each residential boarding home collecting medicines.

Location	Contact
Foss Home and Village 13023 Greenwood Ave., N. Seattle, WA 98133	Nancy Mohrman, Village Director* 206-364-1300 nmohrman@fosscares.org
Northhaven Retirement Home 11045 8 th Ave., NE Seattle, WA 98125	Mary Quarterman, Director – Assisted Living 206-362-8077 mquarterman@northhaven.com

Note: The contact at Foss Village is more willing to spend time talking about medicine take-back.

APPENDIX 4

Examples of Product Stewardship

Product stewardship programs, where the producer of a product takes primary responsibility for managing a product throughout its lifecycle, are well-established in other countries including Canada, Europe, and Australia. These programs are increasingly being implemented in the United States, especially to address toxic and hard-to-handle products. Because product manufacturers incorporate the costs of proper disposal or recycling into their business models, the product stewardship model provides sustainable financing for convenient and effective take-back systems. Product stewardship programs may be implemented voluntarily by the product manufacturers, or required through legislation. Other stakeholders, such as suppliers, retailers, waste management businesses, and consumers also have roles in providing effective product stewardship programs.

Examples of product stewardship programs implemented in the U.S. include:

1. **Rechargeable Batteries** - For 17 years, the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation (RBRC), a non-profit trade association voluntarily organized by rechargeable battery manufacturers, has operated the Call2Recycle program to safely collect and recycle rechargeable batteries, which contain a variety of heavy metals that should not be disposed of in solid waste landfills. 70,000 collection sites across North America voluntarily participate in the program, including large retail chains, small independent retailers, other businesses, and local government waste collection sites including municipalities in King County. A battery product stewardship bill was introduced in the last legislative session by the battery industry.
2. **Paint** - The American Coatings Association (ACA) has been working for a number of years with local governments across the U.S. to develop product stewardship solutions for safe recycling of latex paint and safe disposal of oil-based paint and stains. ACA is now seeking state-level legislation to authorize the system, with oversight by the state agency. The legislation has passed in Oregon, California, and Connecticut and has been introduced in five other states. In Washington, a paint product stewardship bill was considered during the 2012 legislative session and will be re-introduced in 2013 by the ACA and other stakeholders, including local governments. A PaintCare program will relieve financial burdens on local governments, who are currently paying for safe disposal of paint, and will create a new industry for latex paint recycling in our state.
3. **Electronic Waste** - The largest number of U.S. product stewardship laws, currently in 24 states, require manufacturers of electronic products to operate safe recycling programs. Washington's Electronic Recycling Law, the second in the nation passed in 2006, requires manufacturers of computers, monitors and TVs to provide recycling services free of charge to residents, schools, small businesses, small governments, and charities. For King County, the manufacturer's E-Cycle program has meant that residents do not have to pay a fee to recycle a TV or computer, recycling rates for e-waste have roughly doubled, and illegal dumping of toxic e-waste has been reduced.

Other voluntary and legislated product stewardship programs in the U.S. address products such as auto switches, carpet, cell phones, fluorescent lighting, mercury lighting, mercury thermostats, and agricultural pesticide containers.

APPENDIX 5

Summary of Pounds Collected by Voluntary Medicine Take-Back Programs in WA State

Here is a sampling of the pounds of unwanted medicines being returned by some take-back programs in Washington.

Bartell Drugs	= 24150
Pharmacies - 24 locations, Mar 2008 - Dec 2011	
King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties	
Clallam County	= 5500
Law Enforcement and Pharmacies - 3 locations, Jul 2009 - Oct 2011	
Clark County	= 16948
Law Enforcement and Pharmacies - 22 locations, Nov 2003 - Dec 2011	
Cowlitz County	= 395
Law Enforcement and Pharmacies - 5 locations, Sep 2009 - Oct 2011	
DEA take-back day in WA	= 8931
Local Law Enforcement - 93 locations, 4 hours - Sep 25, 2010	
DEA take-back day in WA	= 8535
Local Law Enforcement - 85 locations, 4 hours - Apr 30, 2011	
DEA take-back day in WA	= 9502
Local Law Enforcement - 100 locations, 4 hours - October 29, 2011	
Grant County	= 175
Law Enforcement and Pharmacies - 2 locations, Mar 2011 - Oct 2011	
Group Health Cooperative	= 65118
Pharmacies - 25 locations in 5 counties from Oct 2006 - Dec 2011	
King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane and Thurston Counties	
King County	= 1113
Law Enforcement - 9 locations, Jan 2009 - Oct 2011	
Kitsap County	= 240
Law Enforcement and Pharmacies - 4 locations, Sep 2010 - Oct 2011	
Lewis County	= 249
Law Enforcement - 5 locations, Nov 2010 - Jun 2011	
Mason County	= 560
Law Enforcement - 2 locations, Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	
Pacific County	= 35
Pharmacies - 3 locations, Apr 2011 - Nov 2011	
Pierce County	= 3725
Law Enforcement - 19 locations, Sep 2008 – Oct 2011	
San Juan County	= 782
Law Enforcement and Pharmacies - 6 locations, Feb 2011 - Oct 2011	
Skagit County	= 170
Law Enforcement - 6 locations, May 2011 - Aug 2011	
Snohomish County Partnership for Secure Medicine Disposal	= 7040
Law Enforcement - 27 locations, Mar 2008 - Oct 2011	
Thurston County	= 5461
Law Enforcement - 6 locations, Jan 2010 - Dec 2011	
Whatcom County	= 3439
Law Enforcement and Pharmacies - 7 locations, Apr 2010 - Dec 2011	
Whitman County	= 102
Law Enforcement - 1 location, Jun 2010 - Oct 2011	

APPENDIX 6

Examples of King County Incentive programs for Electronics, Fluorescent Bulbs and Thermostats

E-Cycle Washington Promotional Campaign, 2009: In 2008-2009, King County ran an ad campaign on WARM 106.9 fm in partnership with Hewlett Packard (HP), to promote the new [E-Cycle Washington](#) program. E-cycle Washington provides free recycling to residents and small businesses in Washington State and is funded and managed by the manufacturers of computers, monitors and TVs that sell their products in Washington. HP donated 5 Mini 1000 XP Series Companion PC computers to the campaign. Each day, radio listeners were given the opportunity to phone or text in to the station to have their names put in the drawing for one of the computers. Throughout the day, ads were aired about the E-Cycle Washington electronics recycling program – which featured the Director of Environmental Sustainability at Hewlett Packard. At the end of each work day, a winner was selected. The promotion was also featured on the Warm 106.9 website.

The screenshot shows the WARM 106.9 fm website. At the top, there's a header with the station's logo, "Today's Soft Favorites", and a "Listen Live" button. Below the header, there's a main content area with a large banner for the E-Cycle Washington promotion. The banner includes the text "Win a FREE laptop this week!" and "E-CYCLE washington". It also mentions that listeners can win one of 5 HP Mini 1000 XP Series Companion PC's by e-mailing or texting at 41344. To the left of the main content area, there's a sidebar with links to various sections like Home, News & Entertainment, Traffic & Weather, Events Calendar, Photo Gallery, and Lifestyles. To the right, there's a section titled "Offers!" featuring images of a laptop, a cake, and a person sleeping. At the bottom of the main content area, there's a calendar for April 2009 and a "NOW Broadcasting in HD" logo.

The Computer Recovery Pilot Project (precursor to the Take it Back Network):

In July – November 2000, King County tested the use of 34 private businesses to collect used computer equipment from residents for recycling. A media event was held a Goodwill and radio campaign was aired to publicize the collection locations where people could take their computer equipment to be recycled. As an additional promotional tactic, 8,000 coupons (called "recycle bucks") worth the \$10 recycling fee to recycle broken computer monitors were distributed via 60 computer retail stores. The intent was to introduce people to the concept of paying a fee to recycle products that contain toxic materials (monitors with cathode ray tubes contain 3 – 6 pounds of lead).

A total of 5,039 monitors were turned in with the recycling coupons at 12 participating collection sites. An additional 1,178 monitors were turned in without coupons for a total of 6,217 monitors.

A Bright Idea – Recycling fluorescent bulbs (precursor to the Take it Back Network):

The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County led an effort to expand the local recycling infrastructure in King County. The goal was to test whether a retail-based system was a viable solution to increase fluorescent lamp recycling rates. Sixty-seven retail stores in four counties agreed to take part. From January to July 2005, the 67 retail stores collected residential compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) and straight tubes for a fee. When customers brought their lamps into the retail stores for recycling they paid approximately \$.50 per lamp to recycle them and were given four coupons good for \$.50 off the purchase price of their next four CFLs.

The lamps were transported from the retail stores and recycled by Ecolights Northwest, a local lamp recycler. Each of the participating retail stores paid for the cost of the lamp recycling.

Overall 13,691 lamps were collected. Of those lamps, 11,838 were straight tubes, 1,498 were CFLs and 355 were circular u-shaped. The number of coupons redeemed totaled 1,019. Bartell Drugs was a participant in this project and is currently a Take it Back Network member and collects fluorescent bulbs for recycling.

The Great Mercury Thermometer Exchange with Local Pharmacies:

During the month of February 2003, LHWMP partnered with 40 local pharmacies to promote a thermometer exchange to help residents properly dispose of mercury thermometers. During the campaign, King County residents brought in over 31,265 mercury fever thermometers to local retail stores, including all Bartell Drug stores, and exchanged them for non-mercury digital thermometers. Over 678 pounds of mercury was collected.